



## IN UNISON

Louisville Presbyterians  
Honor John Knox.

## LIFE AND WORKS REVIEWED.

GREAT MEETING AT WARREN  
MEMORIAL CHURCH.

## CHIEF ADDRESS BY DR. HOGE.

United for the purpose of celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of John Knox, founder of the Presbyterian Church, the congregations of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian church, the First Presbyterian church and the Warren Memorial Presbyterian church met in the last named church last night at 8 o'clock and John Knox was made the subject of all the ceremonies. The church was filled to overflowing in consequence, although the decision to hold the services was made so late that no special programme was prepared.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Peyton N. Hoge, pastor of the Warren Memorial church, and the services of his predecessor in events which educated him into the wonderful man he was; making him the leader of the sect termed Presbyterian. His iron character was clearly shown, and his wonderful resources characterized and his power of reasoning illustrated.

## Dr. Hoge's Sermon.

Dr. Hoge said in part:

"History requires accuracy, and on the life of John Knox it can scarcely be called accurate. Scotland's greatness to-day; its noble manufactures, its business ability, and its rank in the estimation of the world are due to one man—John Knox."

Knox preached a simpler gospel than that handed down by Wesley and his associates, and gospel of the poor, and his message to the gospel of the working folk. From such a home he came. At early age he found him in university and then he drew his first sight in the school, a small church, and to see more of him for forty years, but during that time he studied and imbibed those principles which later made his name ring throughout the land.

From the time he was baptized he embarked, learned to preach, and with the death of Bishop in a martyr's fire, Knox was called to succeed him and was confirmed. Within the next years deserted by his friends, forced to leave with truck, Dr. Hoge commented by many, but never addressed as one who feared to look into the eye of man, he spent twenty-five years in the ministry, half of which was in exile at Frankfurt and Geneva.

## Spirit of the Hour.

"At the age of fifty-four Knox returned to Scotland and opened an attack on Mary Tudor. With the enthroning of Francis and Mary as King and Queen, he was compelled to flee with the calling of a Parliament, Knox was recognized as the 'Spirit of the Hour,' and his reform religion was made the state religion and Knox was appointed to draw up a creed, after which, with the calling of the first General Assembly, the Presbyterian Church was formed.

## Mary Tudor's Part.

"Knox's difficulties in Scotland were increased and trebled by Mary Tudor, in her effort to overthrow his power over the religious elements of the country. She brought Catholic priests into the country. In vain she sought to make Knox recant, and when he did, Knox's power seemed waning, but his escape from her intrigues came from an unlooked-for quarter."

"Known to be in communion with the members of the Catholic church, he fled his lines of persecution closely about Knox and his followers and when her banishment to France resulted from two years of awful lust, torture, misery and crime, the Presbyterian church had been compelled to crucify beneath the weight of ignominy heaped upon it by the worldly queen. From out the chasm of her infamy, however, Knox was a shining light, pointing the straight way to his followers with that burning zeal of religious enthusiasm which characterized martyrs.

"The life of Mary and her personal charms did not affect his resolution to stand between his people and sanguine schemings, which so gravely affected her admirers, struck upon Knox, and when he stood out like a rock-armed with Christian ardor, and unflinchingly told Mary of her sins and had the temerity to insult Scotland's queen in the presence of her entire court.

"After her exile, the fire of his religion burned brighter, however, and the church waxed and grew strong in the years of her banishment, and the difficulties thrown in his path by the new sovereign. The active years of his life were passing, however, his old time of life was weakening under the pressure of years, and though he still guided his church with a firm and steady hand, never flinching from his duty, the labor was telling upon him.

## When St. Bartholomew Came.

"With the news of that awful massacre of St. Bartholomew, his spirit was bowed, and under the pain of the persecution, his great heart broke and died in the dark death bed.

"Fighting to the last he was still a soldier, and against these he stood out like a rock-armed with Christian ardor, and unflinchingly told Mary of her sins and had the temerity to insult Scotland's queen in the presence of her entire court.

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PROPOSE TO USE BARGES  
TO HAUL CANAL MATERIAL.

Philadelphia Owners Will Make a Bid For the Traffic—Believe Scheme Practicable.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 21.—In view of the possible difficulty of the National Government in obtaining vessels to carry supplies and machinery to Panama to be used in the building of the canal there, barge owners of this city

will make an effort to get the business. One barge company has already sent proposals to the Secretary of War, offering to carry the Government's freight to Colon.

Shipping men say that the statement is probably correct, although no proposal have ever been sent to Colon in barges. The company that has already made an offer owns a fleet of ocean-going tugs and barges which is regularly engaged in the Southern lumber trade. After discharging the Government freight at Colon it is claimed that they could get a return cargo by stopping at Florida for lumber for the Northern market. This would obviate the objections raised to carrying canal supplies in foreign bottoms.

RABBI MESSING GIVES  
GOOD ADVICE TO BLACKS.

Tells Them It Is Better to Be a First-Class Man Than a Fourth-Class Postmaster.

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"From out the chasm of her infamy, however, Knox was a shining light, pointing the straight way to his followers with that burning zeal of religious enthusiasm which characterized martyrs.

"The life of Mary and her personal charms did not affect his resolution to stand between his people and sanguine schemings, which so gravely affected her admirers, struck upon Knox, and when he stood out like a rock-armed with Christian ardor, and unflinchingly told Mary of her sins and had the temerity to insult Scotland's queen in the presence of her entire court.

"After her exile, the fire of his religion burned brighter, however, and the church waxed and grew strong in the years of her banishment, and the difficulties thrown in his path by the new sovereign. The active years of his life were passing, however, his old time of life was weakening under the pressure of years, and though he still guided his church with a firm and steady hand, never flinching from his duty, the labor was telling upon him.

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"Faithful unto death, he received 'Crown of Life.'

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## BY THE DAY

## THE CHANGE OF LIFE

## INTELLIGENTWOMEN PREPARE

Brother Alfonzo Working  
As Farmhand.

READY TO SUE MONASTERY

FOR FUNDS TO TAKE HIM TO  
LEPER COLONY.

EMPLOYED NEAR LOUISVILLE.

Wearing the garb of an ordinary farm hand, Brother Alfonzo, recently of the monasteries at Gethsemane, works from early morning until sunset, six days in the week upon the grounds of "Jerusalem," the home of Michael Ochsner, on the Workhouse road. He is awaiting the result of a suit which it is said will be filed in a few days in the United States Court, to which he looks for funds to pay his way to Honolulu, where he hopes to enter a leper colony and spend the rest of his days nursing the afflicted inhabitants of the colony, from which there is no returning.

With Father Walsh he left the monastery two months ago and went to Jeffersonville, from which place he communicated with his attorney, in Louisville in regard to bringing suit against the monastery to recover wages for alleged long years of work under the abbot, and fifty dollars, he says he deposited when he entered. He and Father Walsh had no funds with which to pay their board in Jeffersonville and their indolent and dissolute day that they had had for only two days, but that they were welcome to what she had been able to give.

The complications of such a suit are many, Brother Alfonzo left in search of some one across the river in search of work. By chance, he met Michael Ochsner. Both men are natives of Switzerland and the same day of sympathy aroused on the part of the distressed by the unfor-cause of Mr. Ochsner to give the unfortunate priest a place in "Jerusalem."

## Preparing To Sue.

Morris Barnett, attorney for Brother Alfonzo, said yesterday that he was making preparations to file the suit. He filed naturalization papers in Jeffersonville, and as soon as he is a citizen of this country the suit will be filed," said Mr. Barnett.

Brother Alfonzo is a man of middle age. His character is ever been of a mild nature and his worldly goods lowly. He says he was unable to do the work assigned to him at the monastery and he was forced to leave the place on the account.

In the meantime he works by day in the fields of "Jerusalem," using the hoe and spade, braving the sun or headless, continuing his labor in the rain, and for the salary of \$5 a month, if not more. By night he prays and says his beads—always looking forward to the day when he will enter the field of his chosen labor which can end only in death.

## AUTO AND CAR

CRASH IN COLLISION AND TWO  
ARE HURT.

Detective Humble, Of Pinkerton  
Service, and J. A. Milligan See  
Their Wives Hurt.

In a collision between an automobile and a street car at Eighteenth and Maple streets about 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. Eva Milligan, wife of Joseph A. Milligan, of 225 of Maple street, and Mrs. S. Humble, of Columbus, Ohio, were seriously injured, and the automobile in which they were riding was almost completely demolished. Mrs. Milligan sustained injuries about the head and was unconscious for a time. Mrs. Humble sustained a broken rib and fracture of the collar bone. Mr. Milligan and Detective Humble, who were in the front seat of the machine, escaped with slight bruises, although they were thrown out.

Detective Humble is in the service and is in charge of the secret service department at Louisville Downs. Mr. Milligan, who is involved in the early morning ride, ending with breakfast at The Seashell yesterday. The automobile was proceeding east on Maple street, in the middle of the track, soon behind car No. 20, which the machine square in the middle.

Mr. Milligan saw the car just before it struck and jumped, but the others were unable to extricate themselves and were thrown out. The car could be stopped, passengers and crew ran to the rescue, and bystanders assisted the injured women into Draper's drug store, Eighteenth and Maple street. Dr. Gottfried Rademaker was called to attend them. Mr. Milligan then ordered a cab and took the ladies to his home, where they were reported resting comfortably last night. The car, which had been torn from the automobile and the machine was completely demolished.

BAPTIST SEMINARY  
ALUMNI AT BANQUET.

Closer relationship between the alumnus of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary will be the purpose of the banquet, which will be given by the Alumni Association next Monday night. It is expected that 200 graduates of the seminary and members of the faculty and board of trustees will be present. Alumni from time to time from all parts of the country and some from the outside world, so far as exit is concerned.

County Judge Clark, last night by long-distance telephone, appealing to him not to establish the quarantine until a conference could be held. Following Dr. Mathews' threat, Judge Clark will be the Vice President to be the orator at Iowa State University. From June 19 to 23 he will be in Delaware, O., attending a meeting of the board of trustees of Ohio Wesleyan University.

## WILL BUILD

FOUR NEW BAPTIST  
CHURCHES IN LOUISVILLE.

TOTAL COST ABOUT \$150,000.

SUCCESS ASSURED AT UNION  
MEETING LAST NIGHT.

RECORD TASK FOR ONE YEAR.

Dangers and Pain of The Critical Period  
Avoided by the Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How many men realize that the most critical period in a woman's existence is the change of life, and that the anxiety felt by women as this time comes near is not without reason? If her system is in a deranged condition, or she is predisposed to apoplexy or congestion of any organ, it is at this time likely to become active and, with a host of nervous irritations, make life a burden.

At this time, also, cancers and tumors are more liable to begin their destruction, a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, dizziness, headache, dread of impending evil, sounds in the ears, timidly, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness and inquietude are promptly helped by intelligent women who are approaching the period of life when woman's great change comes. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the world's greatest remedy for women at this trying period, and may be relied upon to overcome all distressing symptoms and carry them safely through to a healthy and happy old age.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound invigorates and strengthens the female organism, and builds up the weak nervous system as no other medicine can.

Mrs. A. E. G. Hyland, of Chestertown, Md., in a letter to Mrs. Pinkham, says:

"I had been suffering with falling of the womb for years and was passing through the change of life. My wife was always well, and had a good deal of nervous, dizzy spells, headaches, and was very nervous. I wrote to you for advice and commenced treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and directed to take it in large doses. The day that they had had only two doses, but that they were welcome to what she had been able to give.

As the complications of such a suit are many, Brother Alfonzo left in search of some one across the river in search of work. By chance, he met Michael Ochsner. Both men are natives of Switzerland and the same day of sympathy aroused on the part of the distressed by the unfor-

cause of Mr. Ochsner to give the unfortunate priest a place in "Jerusalem."

For special advice regarding this important period women are invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. It is free and always helpful.

## TAKES CLUB

FROM POLICEMAN, BUT LATER  
SUBMITS TO ARREST.

Andrew Kessler Causes Scene At  
Fourth Avenue and Market  
Street.

After making a determined resistance against Patrolman Carter, in which he succeeded in wresting the patrolman's club away from him and attracting a crowd on Market street, just east of Fourth avenue, blockading the street car tracks until there was a pile-up, the police came and arrested him. Mr. Kessler, who is a clerk and who lives at the Richfield Hotel, 223 Third avenue, was arrested by the patrolman yesterday evening and taken to the county jail, where he later gave up.

The meeting last night was an exciting one and the church was packed to the doors. It was announced that the meeting would be an important one connected with church extension, but few of the persons who attended had any thought that so large a sum would be raised.

The proposition met with instant favor, however, that those interested in the new church can rely on the active support of the entire Baptist community.

The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Dr. Carter Helm Jones and the first speakers were the four pastors of the churches which have outgrown their original structures and are merging. They were as follows: The Rev. George W. Clark, of the Southgate church; the Rev. T. J. Watts, of the Logan-street church; the Rev. J. A. Taylor, of the First church, and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hamilton also spoke on the subject of the new church.

No collection was taken last night, but pledges have been received to insure the success of the project.

The Logan-street church is to cost about \$20,000 and the new church at Twenty-sixth and Market streets will cost close to \$40,000. This church will be the largest in the city.

Patrolman Kessler, who is a clerk and who lives at the Richfield Hotel, 223 Third avenue, was arrested by the patrolman yesterday evening and taken to the county jail, where he later gave up.

The pastor of the church which has outgrown its original structure and is merging with the First church in Louisville was delivered by the Rev. Dr. C. E. Mullins, Dr. Jones, the Rev. Dr. T. T. Eaton and the Rev. Dr. W. W. Hamilton also spoke on the subject of the new church.

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## Courier-Journal.

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## TEN PAGES

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1905

Business.

Saturday Evening, May 20.—The record for stock market settlement. Last week seventy-one stocks advanced, nineteen declined and two remained steady; this week only seven advanced, eighty-four declined and three were steady. Any of the seven not one can be considered a market leader. The cause of this reversal as far as governing conditions go is a cult of anti-trust. There are some factors which make for uncertainty, and some whose importance has probably been exaggerated. If one were to listen to the average professional trader in Wall street to-day he would probably hear a tale of specious dire disaster to the crops, to large corporations and railroads, and to the country in particular. He would hear that Lawton is advising people to sell stocks and to draw their money out of banks, and that before he gets through with his revelations of "Frenzied Finance" he will shake the foundations of Wall street's tallest skyscrapers and bring ruin upon Standard Oil, the National City Bank, the National City Bank and hundreds of other corporations. In fact, judging by reports and market letters one can hear almost anything in the way of bearish news and views in Wall street these days. That a change in sentiment will come about is inevitable. It always does come. Meantime it is interesting to examine some of the real factors in the market.

Mr. Lawson, in his latest installment of "Frenzied Finance," charges, among other things, that the National City Bank—the biggest financial institution in the country—is liable for violation of the published stipulations under which subscriptions were allotted to the Amalgamated Copper and Gold Mining stock. It will not do to lightly dismiss these charges, and it must be admitted that the author of "Frenzied Finance" appears to be in possession of the evidence to sustain them. And aside from any result that may come from the Lawson attack the question he raises is one of principle, and I am glad to find that a sober-minded people stop and wonder to whether the captains of finance of the present day are worthy of the trust that has been so blindly reposed in them by the public. If the president of the largest bank of the country, as charged, will lend the name of his institution to an unscrupulous venture of grabbers of dollars by a syndicate in which he is personally interested, one may well ask: Who of our captains of finance are worthy of confidence?

There is no mistaking the fact that just such things as this—cupidity of capital and its concentration in the hands of a very few men are encouraging the growth of monopoly. We see its first results in the propositions for railroad rate legislation, Government supervision of corporations and the agitation begun in Chicago for municipal ownership of street railways. President Spencer, of the Southern railway, in an address before the National Association of Manufacturers the past week, made the point that the time has come to fix railroad rates by the Government through one commission would be a great service to the country. President D. M. Parry in an address before the same association took a position in favor of the construction of capital in the same manner, emphasizing his antagonism to organized labor, failing to recognize the right of labor to form a union and to contract to gain its ends. While that is a free country, the concentration of capital in the hands of a few can mean in the end but one thing—suppression of competition, and that which would ultimately competition produces monopoly and places heavy burdens upon human endeavor. Some method must be found to combat this tendency, some method which will not be adverse to the formation of corporations and a requirement which insures a certain amount of competition would probably help the situation more than any other. Suspension by statute has been tried in case of the trusts and has failed to a considerable extent. That is no argument in favor of Government control of rates which is but a step toward Government control. But illegal abuses should not be permitted to go on, and the law should be applied to the formation of corporations and a requirement which insures a certain amount of competition would probably help the situation more than any other.

The action of the New York Stock Exchange this week has given birth to a dozen different kinds of bogies. The leaving of Harriman directors out of the board was construed as meaning a great railroad war was on. Now, however, it is presently known that the new directors—alleged men—and their people began to ask: Why not? What could they hope to gain? Each, each in full control of his own destiny.

The report of the Iron Age that the buying of pig iron had fallen off to an unusual extent was also given an unfavorable interpretation. The figures have accumulated as yet very small and the present position probably does not justify anything more than a half heart in the buying movement, which, even allowing for good crops, would naturally be expected to have been.

An effort to set up a crop scare proved of brief influence.

Already newspapers in the United States are reported over here as seriously speculating on the possibilities of 1905, and one of the leading journals of New York is quoted as going the length of saying that nothing in the Republican party can defeat Theodore Roosevelt for the nomination, whilst

nothing in the Democratic party can

defeat his election; and all this nearly four years ahead.

How the boys would roar, how they would split their sides, how they would gibe, if the Courier-Journal should venture upon such a prognostication. Mr. Roosevelt is certainly the greatest political impresario of modern times, a master both as a strategist and as a showman. Roosevelt's luck has already outrivaled Cleveland's luck. But, in 1908, Mr. Roosevelt may be as unpopular as he now seems popular. In no event is he likely to do more than name his successor, as Jackson did, which, though bad enough, is not as bad as it might be, for whilst a party dynasty is almost as objectionable as a family dynasty, it is easier of amendment and does not last so long.

The third-term tradition, albeit unwritten, is a law of Republican being, and ought to be a law of the land. Let it be violated once, and good-bye to Democratic Government. They who pooh-hooh belong to one of two classes, either those who call themselves business men in public affairs, or those who do not distinguish between political right and wrong. I believe that at least enough of the people retain their fidelity to the spirit of institutional freedom as it has come down to us to make a third term in the White House for any occupant a thing impossible; but the cool way newspapers, not wholly lost to shame nor yet steeped in ignorance or indifference, have of discussing such contingencies goes a long ways to sustain much that was said in the Courier-Journal during the last presidential campaign, which, at the time, was stigmatized as either rhapsodical nonsense or partisan malignity.

It was neither. The people should never be permitted by an upright newspaper press to lose sight of certain fundamental truths, eternal vigilance being as ever the price of good government. The trouble is that it is hard to get at the truth and harder still after it has been found, to make it apparent, to impel it against the trade winds of opposing interests and ambition. My own experience leads me to the belief that one has a tougher time trying to tell the truth than in any other pursuit.

It is the truth which hurts. It is the truth which has always to fight a combine of cheats and fools, the ready instruments of both sordid gain and vicious error. Poor old Cassandra told her truth and was stoned to death, disdained and disregarded. I never knew but one man who got full credit for telling the truth and being a prophet. It was during the siege of Atlanta. Every day toward noon there was a little group of officers collected about Gen. Hood's headquarters. Col. C. was a pessimist. He had long ago "coppered" the Confederacy. With each recurring "council of war," as we called these informal gatherings, he would shake his head, "To-morrow, gentlemen," he would say, "such and such will happen," and as our doom had been already sealed, why, so it did. And the event arriving fast upon the prediction, we came to regard our friend, who would not equivocate for the sake of encouragement and cheerfulness, as a military thermometer.

Generally, and particularly in politics, there is no such quick action. The prophecy and its fulfillment usually wait a century, and will stand through all eternity, mute witnesses of the struggle and travail of at least one great soul in the sacred cause of home and country, the altar, the roof-tree and the fireside.

I wonder if there is any of the old spirit of primitive Republicanism left in the callow youths who work their autos overtime and above the speed limit, or in the gentlemen in white cravats and swallow-tail coats who supply the ward-walkers with corruption money and call themselves solid and respectable, or in the hustlers in commerce who are so bent on fortune-hunting and so busy getting the better of their less ambitious and less strenuous neighbors?

In Jefferson's day there were doubtless some Jeffersonian Democrats, but in our day they are found only over yonder in Switzerland and here in the Tyrol. Though Austrians, and the subjects of an Emperor, the Tyrolese have never lost their rugged independence. They are poor, frugal and proud. They love their country as it is now organized and are loyal to the prevailing system; Catholic in their religion; but in their own way they are true to their ideals and their traditions. Are we Americans true to ours? Do we love liberty more than we love money, or do we love money more than we love liberty? Where are the Gray Wolves of the Senate now? Bless you, they love both money and liberty, as the President is apt to find out to his cost. Yet must we, the great body of the people, who hew the wood and draw the water and pay the taxes, must we be reduced, either now or hereafter, to a choice between a venial Senate and an ambitious President?

Already newspapers in the United States are reported over here as seriously speculating on the possibilities of 1905, and one of the leading journals of New York is quoted as going the length of saying that nothing in the Republican party can defeat Theodore Roosevelt for the nomination, whilst

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be brought into court for exercising a spell over a famous and rich old lawyer. She was no longer the trim, lithe, gray-eyed girl of destiny she had claimed to be in the early days when she dazzled the moon-struck beau of Fourth street, and, as the Princess Edythe, carried more than one member of the Maryland Club off his feet, but a florid, fat, monster of a woman, with a little runt of a husband, describing himself as General Dis de Bar, and provoking a poem from the pen of Isaac Bromley, beginning:

"Ann Odella Dis de Bar,  
How I wonder what you are."

She, along with one of her late husbands (Rumor refuses to say what finally became of the little General) is safe behind the bars in England. London is not good ground for monkey-business. The Princess went to the well once too often—and to the wrong well—with her cracked pitcher, and, like so many clever women, who might succeed if they know how to, or to seem to be, honest, she ended where she began, in moral turpitude, properly hemmed in by four square walls.

To this day the Bavarians do not like to be reminded of King Ludwig and Lola Montez, and, if the subject be broached, are quick to turn it aside; and, of course, they have never heard of the Princess Edythe and her subsequent career as Madame Ann Odella Dis de Bar.

But let us return to Munich.

H. W.

Munich, May, 1905.

The Railway Congress.

The International Railway Congress, which recently held at Washington its most notable meeting in the nearly third of a century since its organization, summed up its views upon the various topics discussed during its session in practical recommendations, which were unanimously adopted. In regard to rates of freight, or tariffs, as they were styled, it was recommended that they should be based on commercial principles, taking into account the special conditions which bear upon the commercial value of services rendered. With the reservation that rates shall be charged, without arbitrary discrimination, to all shippers alike, under like conditions, it was recommended that they should have, as far as possible, sufficient elasticity to permit the development of traffic and to produce the general results equally as to the public and the railroads.

In Bavaria the "Maxes" and the "Ludwigs" have had it much their own way for a century, and, as a consequence, Munich is dotted over with evidences of their services, of their valor and virtue, with bronze pillars to Maximilian and Max Joseph, to Ludwig the First and Ludwig the Second, here a Platz and there an Arch of Triumph, and Museums and Art Galleries, and eagles in marble and alabaster, and figures in marble and alabaster, as to the public and the railroads.

In order to lessen the present demands upon the country's forest supply, it was recommended that some method of preserving sleepers or crosses be used, and that a careful record of experiments be kept. Notice was made of the fact that the power of locomotives in America is greater than in Europe, and that our system of compounding or combining engine and tender admits of the construction of engines giving a maximum of power and economy. The tendency to extend the use of steam heating in many countries was also noted. To obtain sufficient heat for long trains when the temperature is very low it was suggested that special pipes be used, and that compressed air be mixed with the steam.

Especial attention was given in the conclusions, as the result of these deliberations, to the development of engines giving a maximum of power and economy. The tendency to extend the use of steam heating in many countries was also noted. To obtain sufficient heat for long trains when the temperature is very low it was suggested that special pipes be used, and that compressed air be mixed with the steam.

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